1

# Autumn, 1895 Our stock of Dress Trimbings is full and complete in all its details, and we are showing all the LATEST NOVEL-

We are making a specialty of Ornaments, Garnitures, Epaulettes, etc.

Jet Yokes from \$1.25 to \$6.50. Jet Garnitures, with shoulder pieces,

Jet Epaulettes, \$2.25 to \$3.50 pair. Jet Fringed Ornaments, 11/2 to 18 inches deep, 10c to \$1.75 each.

lection of Edgings, Bands and Foints.

Jet Edgings from 10c to 75c yard.

Jet Bands from 38c to \$3.75 yard. Jet Points, 4 to 15 inches deep, and from \$2.50 to \$6.50

The new and effective Ring Gimp, for capes and dresses, \$2.00 and \$2.25 yard.

We respectfully ask an inspection of our lines and guarantee the newest and holcest goods at the very lowest prices.

523 11th Street Northwest.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

## Some Citizens Shirk Their Duty If Not Prevented.

## PRACTICE PETTY DECEPTION

Incidents, Amusing and Otherwise, That Show the Difficulty the Water Department Has in Collecting the Tax-Tenderhearted Collectors. Tenants Are Responsible

Washington's water supply and its proper regulation is one of the many perplexing things with which the District Engineer Department has to contend, and contact with the whims and peculiarities of the thousands of consumers forms an entertaining incidental to the condition with which the executive officer of the law is

The water system of the District has grown into a vast machine from a comparatively modest beginning. As originally devised, it was wholly under the control of the United States government, and designed for its exclusive use, but several decades ago, first by concession and then by transfer, the municipal authorities ob tained an interest in it, and Potomac me a merchaniable commodity. It also lapsed into an exceedingly diff) cult system to administer, requiring the constant supervision of the District rep-

resentatives. The Washington citizen is in the main an ordinary human, under more or less restraint, with intellectual endowment and moral accupies fully up to the general requigites. He averages well with his neighbor of other municipalities, and orders his life by a code as strict in its provisions and discipline as can be found elsewhere. Yet there is in his animal make up a fair pro-portion of theoriginal biped, yelept the "Old

Not a few possess the inclination and manifest the desire to "keep even" with "the government," if not a little ahead, and the smallest injustice is accepted as the basis of the up-to-date interpretation and application of the Scriptural admosi-"With what measure ye mete," so shall to you be the measurement, several

NO HARM TO DEFRAUD.

Nowhere else is this disposition mor manifest than in the public conception of the modern "Mr. Lillyvick," who sucpeeds to the office of collector of the Fater rates. Air is free, and that the rains which descend from heaven should be is a deep-scated conviction in the minds of many, who likewise harbor the thought that it is no harm at all to beat the government.

walls of the water office, had they one tongue, or a dozen, could make many a startling revelation. Their contribution to current sensation might treat alone of the many schemes, some preconceived and others adopted upon "the spur of the moment," whereby the objects of the law are temporarily if not permanently de-feated. It is in many, if not a large majority of the cases, through no intention to de fraud; but in the end the department is

A few instances, obtained by inquiry and observation, will serve to illustrate the point.

In the very busiest hour of the day, and in the midst of the busiest senson of the year, a citizen calls to pay his water rent. He or she has not brought the bill along. but "the clerk will know." The number of the house, the street and location are given, and the bill is hastily made out. Clerks in the water office are not infal lible, and the amount of the bill is erroneously stated.

Should it be in favor of the taxpayeras, for example, No. 500, on a street in the porthwest is mistaken for the same num ber and street in the southeast, and the latter place is liable to a heavier rate than the other; the money is paid without comment, and the northwest patron hurries away without giving his-receipt so much as a mo

been accustomed to pay, and be inwardly ex-presses gratification and shakes hands with himself over his good fortune without really knowing. He doesn't feel very comfortable but he has paid less water tax than he did last year, and the year before and the year before that. He doesn't care to know why The mistake is discovered after a while it nearly always is-and the patron ther expresses the wonder he felt when the bill was paid and forks over the difference not unwillingly, but half regretfully; yet he

nor is it ever expected It is not possible nor is it ever expected that the tax of every householder, owner, or tenant, as the case may be, will be paid over to Collector Davis on the day all bills ere due. They are payable on the first

Here is a source of no small loss to the District. Under Justice Bradley's de-cision in the Goddard case the municipality must look to the tenant or the consumer for its compensation for water supplied, and

MIGRATIONS OF NEGROES O MANAGEMENT

Not Many Have Forsaken Dixie for Other Lands.

HELD BY THEIR HOME TIES

Southern States Are Giving Education to the Colored Man-Virginia Har Lost Most and Texas Shows the Largest Gain-Interesting Facts Developed by Statistics.

Way back in the year 1620, when certain traders brought in a little Dutch vessel to Jamestown, Va., twenty beings of African descent, and made them the unconscious beginners of a system of human traffic in this country, they neither fore saw, nor cared to foresee, the strife which an advancing civilization would rouse after it had discovered a retarding factor in its upward path.

Nor did the early colonists realize-if they had they must have paused-that soon there would spring up, as if by geometrical progression, thousands of little black bodies to care for; thousands of bodies with souls to be taken into account in solving the problem of what their destiny must eventu-

Perhaps, if the colonists had thought out these things, that little Dutch vessel might have ploughed the ocean waves back to the orching deserts of Africa and left Ham's children to frolic with the estrich in the home from which European treachery has

withdrawn them.

But they did not think, or if they did, the thought bore no fruit, for the negro is with us, and no promises of Utopian life in far-away lands can lure him in large numbers from the bome of his adoption. Here he has been brought, in every case against his will, and here he intends to

Within the borders of the United States he shows some disposition to rove, but he is not nearly so migrative as the white man This is clearly shown in a table of statistics prepared from the records of the eleventh census, by Mr. A. E. Schumann, chief of the division of final results. Theses tables and a wonderful condensation of boundless research, have not yet been published, but are soon to appear in a magazine, and will be of great importance in showing the tendency of the colored people in their movements from State to State. Statistics of the same kind, in regard to white people are given for purposes of comparison. Both races are enumerated according to residence and birth by States.

HOW IT IS FOUND.

Taking the number counted as being born in a given State and deducting therefrom those that reside in other States, one obtains the number which have moved from their States of birth, and the locality to which they migrated. For this compilation States and Territories, except Alaska and Indian Territory, are divided into six groups, of which thirteen States form the Southern and most important group, since it is there that the negro thrives in the largest majority, and it is from there that almost the entire colored population of the United States emanated.

It was there that he lived, the dependent, careless, yet offtimes happy, life of a slave, hoeing corn, picking cotton, basking in the sunlight by the old cabin doer, lying In the fields, dreaming of a heaven where the streets are paved with watermelor and benhouses minus lock and key,

At twilight, picking from a dilaphtated banjo that wealth of melody, which few Padarewskis have ever been able to tear out by the roots from a Knabe grand; or singing harmoniously, if not in classical fashion, "The Cabin Home," "The Mocking Bird," and sacred songs, too, as na ture's true children hope to hear'them sun; by the uncultivated perfect voices of God' angels in the sweet bye and bye.

It was there that he broke home ties and started out, sadly sometimes, to bend his untrained mind to meet the exigencies of a markably well has already been proved, the principal interest in Mr. Schul statistics is to find out what part of the country he files best as a residence, and the reasons for his preference.

The last census reports enumerate 7. 510,680 native colored persons in the Unit ed States, all of which are of African de scent, except 40,640, which were counted as colored, being chiefly Indians and a few Chinese and Japanese born in the Unit-

WHERE THEY WERE BORN.

Such races are not given separately by States of birth in the census work, but as they constitute only one-half of of the total, the result relative to natives of A Pican descent is not me terially affected. Seven million, four hun dred and forty-eight thousand, four bundred and seventy-four of the 7,510,680 were born in forty-nine States and Territories (including the District of Columbia) and 62,-206 in Alaska, Indian Territory, at sea or abroad, of native parents.

Ninety per cent of the aggregate native

colored population were born in thirteen Southern States and about 87 per cent still reside there. Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, lying north of the Po tomac, were not included in the Southern group. Thirteen million one hundred and thousand five hundred and twelve white people were born in the Southern group; 1,683,889 moved internal, that is, among States in the group, and 1,031,166 went to States of other groups; 6,717,324 colored were enumerated as born in the Southern group; 710,012 moved internal, and 252,270 forsook Dixie for other lands while 5,755,042 remained at bome.

The causes for this are widely speculative Some think that the negro is more of stay-at-home than the white man. Then there comes a contradiction from some quarter, which tries to prove that When he comes in contact with the world, as do those who live near large cities, his rolling

stone tendencies begin to develop.

Another theory is that in the South finds less aggressive competition in his own peculiar line of work-agriculture. And then the farmers, who are praying for some one to help them garner in their ha vests, declare that the pegro is tired of farming, and wants to get away from farm

likes agriculture less, but ease more, for as his knowledge of luxury becomes more extensive, he is as anxious as any one to doff the shackles of mapual labor. Thes there are others who think that he stays principally in the South because so much of him is hidden away in remote districts that he would not know how to get out

Whatever may be the cause, a compariso of figures will show that where 7.8 per cent of whites moved away from the South

lowed their example. FROM PLACE TO PLACE. The ratio is as follows concerning the mi-

gration of both races among States of the Southern group: Twelve and eight-tenths white to 10.6 per cent colored—movements from the group to States of other groups, 7.8 per cent white to 3.8 per cent colored. This shows

statistics of each Southern State in this connection and compare out with another. but as space is limited, only a few can be

The largest number of colored people born The largest number of colored people born in any one State first saw the light of day in Georgia, the number being 898,263. Virginia comes next with 832,102, but it is interesting to note that where Georgia lost 99,516 by migration—94,172 to States within the relative group, and only 5,344 to other groups—a regular wholesale hegira has been inaugurated from Virginia to places beyond Mason and Dixon's line, 215,— 589 having left that State-95,651 to Southern States and 119,938 to other

groups.
Virginia's statistics would seem to in dicate that the negroes are leaving the South, but she, Kentucky and Missouri are the only States which have sent more out of the South than to States Within its berders, and this is partly because they are near the dividing line between North and South; and in Virginia's case to causes which will be explained later. The negroes of these States, many of whom live nearer the centers of population than their more Southern brethren, long for exciting life, and flock to the large cities of Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, etc.; besides, there is always a greater exchange of people among contig nous States.

RATHERSTAY ATHOME.

We find that the blacks of the Lone Star State would rather stay at home and drive Texas steers than to risk the vicusitudes of life in other States, or in Washington city, with its yearnings toward ambassadorships to Dahomey, or Departmental Emptier of the Official Waste-Paper Baskets. Texas lost, in proportion, less of her colored population than any State; of the 392,683 born in the State, only 12,348, or 3.2 per cent, moved away.

Florida ranks next, with a loss of 5.7 per cent. Migration of negroes to Texas, 107. 766 (94,861 from other Southern States, 2,473 from outside groups; 10,432 from Alaska, Indian Territory, etc.), exceeds that of other States, except Mississippl and Arkansas; 121,525 represent the number who have gone to Mississippi (113,573 from the relative group, 2,521 from other groups, 5,431 from Alaska, etc.), and there they are more numerous than the white people; two-thirds of the State's cotion is made by negroes, a circumstance in which they take much pride.

They do not care so much about trouble at the voting precincts as people imagine; on the contrary, they enfoy an occasional disturbance, though such dire threats as the following are sometimes heard: "I'se gwine ter leave die 6le place, I is;

dese white folks aint gwine for leter ninger vote. Why, dey stuffs my ballot fo' I puts it in de box."

The new constitution of Mississippi, which disfranchised illiterate voters, has been severely criticised as being unjust to negroes, but its provistors also exclude a number of whites who are in the same boat, and it is to be hoped that it will have some effect in forcing the colored people to take advantage, to far as lies their power.

Mississippi has been white behind hand in educating the colored taco but at present she is feeming to the front in that respect. State normal schools have been established for colored students at Holly Springs and The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College has nearly 300 students. The academies at Jackson and Meridian are in flourishing condition, as are also the public schools throughout the State.

Arkaneas has received the largest share of this race from other places, the number being 126,716; there being 118,600 from States in the relative group, 2.058 from other groups, and 5,858 from Alaska and Indian Territory, &c.

Texas and Arkansas, though they have entered upon an era of unusual prosperity during recent years, still have vast areas of unsettled lands. To these the white people have been showing a tendency-to migrate, thus causing a demand for more celored labor. Some time past, a man called "Pegleg" Williams, of Memphis, Tenn., began to build eastles in his brain for the development of Texas and Arkansas' resources, and incidentally for his own financial benefit

PERSUADED TO LEAVE

He preached through advertisement and in person the opportunities offered by these States to the colored people, and after securing out rates from railroad companies, persuaded a number of Carolina darkies to leave home and migrate to Arkansas in response to a call from an

enterprising planter. This started the ball to rolling, and as "Pegleg" continued to get cheap transportation for colored laborers, a perfect avalanche of them swept down upon Texar and Arkansas from other Southern States. In their new homes they received higher wages, for all the older States, even Georgia. and Alabama, despite their prosperity, were offering less inducements to farm

hands then to other industrial workers.

Arkansas and Texas keep abreast of other Southern States in giving education to the negroes. Arkansas' school fund is larger in proportion to her taxable property than that of any other State, and Texas contributes large sums for the education of the young. In both States the colored race gets its just proportion of the funds, and in each has, besides ex-cellent public schools, a few colleges, the most important being the Prairie View Normal School of Texas, and the Philander Smith College in Arkansas. Very few negroes go to the far West;

they prefer being nearer old haunts; be-sides they dislike mining, having a horror of being underground. In comparing the statistics of internal

changes or movements among the thirteen Southern States, we find that Arkansas' gain has been 185,464 whites and 106,842 colored. Texas, 471,320 whites and 85,903 colored. Six States, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, have gained the 323,864 negroes, which represent a loss to Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-

bama, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In external changes, that is, changes with other groups, the South has, of course, sent away more negroes than she has re-ceived; the loss being 180,405 (203,805 left the South, and 23,400 came to it); this is partly because there are so few negroes in the North and West, and does not necessarily show a great tendency migrate in those directions.

LOSS IN POPULATION.

The losses in Alabama and Georgia seem incredible in view of the prosperity of these States; but their people are gradually turning their attention to manufacturing and industry which has not hitherto employed many negroes. They do not seem to care for it, and observation will prove that in nearly every State which changes from agriculture to manufacturies, a loss in colored population ensues.

itest excess of gain over loss, in exchanges of colored people between outside groups and a single Southern State, is in Texas, and numbers 9,515. The bulk of loss over gain is in Virginia—116,640. The losses sustained by Kenout outside groups and a single Southern State, is in Texas, and numbers 9,515. The bulk of loss over gain is in Virginia—116,640. The losses sustained by Kenout outside groups and a single Southern State, is in Texas, and numbers 9,515. The bulk of loss over gain is in Virginia—116,640. The losses sustained by Kenout of the control of the

A CARD-TO THE LADIES.

**OUR OPENING** On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 30, October 1 and 2. We will display a full assortment of

FURS, Consisting of Capes, Jackets, Opera Wraps, Collars, Neck Scarfs, Muffe, and Trimmings made out of any kind of fur imaginable.



We also will display a full assortment of

cipally to Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Those of Virginia, North Caro-

lina, South Carolina, and Georgia, who went out of the Southern group, went principally to New York, Pennsylvania,

New Jersey, and the District of Co

Missiouri gained most from outside groups

211,194 in native whites; and Vir

ginia lost most, 231,435 to other groups

As has already been stated to regard to

native colored in exchange with other

groups, Virginia lost most, 116,640, and Texas shows the largest gain, 9,515.

Texas shows the largest internal gain in whites, 471,320, and Arkansas in col-

ored, 166,842. Tennessee shows largest internal loss in whites, 207,154, and North

Carolina in colored, 85,226. Balancing

the loss and gain, it was found that the South sustained a loss of 100,702, native

white, and 180,405 native colored people. This is proportionately a small loss.

THE GREATEST CHANGES.

Another of the tables prepared from the

ensus records shows the movements, in-

ternal and external, by percentages among

among the six groups into which the

country is divided.

By internal movements, the greatest

changes among the white people have taken place in the central West group,

15.7 per cent, of that population having moved from one State to another. Among

the colored the greatest internal move-

States-12.9 per cent.

reloted, also 14.8.

ored standa thus

3.8 per cent.

ment was within the middle Atlantic

In external movement, those moved from one distinct grop to another, the Middle

Atlantic States have lost the greatest num-

ber of whites, 14.8 per cent, while New

England has lost the largest per cent of

The Pacific group has lest less white

people, 5.5 per cent, and the Southern group he smallest relative per cent of colored,

The lesses by externol movement in col

ored stands thus:

New England, 14.8 per cent; Middle Atlantic group, 6.5 per cent; Central West,
9.8 per cent; West, 7.7 per cent; Pacific,
5.3 per cent; Southern, 3.8 per cent.

The District is peculiarly attractive to the colored race. By the latest reports of

the 37,865 born in the District, only 6, 169 have left it, and its gain from other

localities has been 43,185. Of these 24,

003 came from Virginia, 15,015 from Mary-

IN SHEPHERD'S DAYS.

When ex-Gov. Shopherd began to execute

his plans for the betterment of Washington

streets he drew largely from Virginia's and

Maryland's quota of colored people. When

the streets were laid out and properly

home, managed to drift into other kinds of

One cause of the continued influx from

Virginia is the desire of Washington people

for "Ole Virginy" servants. The latter became so delighted with Washington city

life that they, like their predecessors, never care to go back to the land of their birth. They inform their home people, who in turn become-dissatisfied with country life

and flock like bees to this city, where they

expect to find all the good things of lif

awaiting them and work done by magic.
One ingenuous little girl wrote home to

her parents in Virginia that she "never woz

gwine back home no mo', kase in de coun-try you has ter go er mile ter de spring fer

er bucket er water, and in de city yo' gits

Washington offers excellent educational advantages to the race. Besides the public

schools there are several good colleges es-

tablished for their benefit. Many District

colored people have found their way inte

vate offices. But there are others who have

an easy time in summer, and in winter have to be supported by the missions and churches.

RATHER THAN LEAVE.

These would undergo all kinds of priva-

tion rather than leave their beloved Wash

ington, which in one sense of the word be-

longs to them. So said a dusky orator on

He declared that when Mr. Lincoln set

ton to be theirs, and he thanked his star

that every morn when the sun arose, doz ens of little black bables opened their

eyes on the world 'neath the shadow of

Washington Monument and riveted stronge

to undergo his lot has not been th

hardest in the world, even during the period of slavery. This last fact is veri-fied by the affection an old negro always

feels for the family to which he belonged

The place of his former bondage is not hateful to him, and the question arises

in our mind whether, as be came to us ur

he should have undergone a short period

of servitude until his faculties were pol-

If he had come among us like the Chinese in time we might have closed our doors

to him; if this had been at first his domain we might have crowded him to a narrow

strip of land in the West, where treaty

rights would have been null and void; ther

ermination as we have with the Indian. But he came into the bearts of our fam

llies, endeared himself to us by ex-

amples of faithfulness and affection

we would have begun our process of ex-

ished by contact with civilization.

Emancipation Day nine years

the claim.

it onten a hole in de wall.

work and made Washington their hous

land and 4,167 from other States

graded, these negroes, instead of

lumbia.

CLOAKS,

Consisting of Jackets, Cloth, Plush and Velvet Capes, ready-made suits and separate skirts. 10 per cent. discount on all goods during the opening days.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR AND CLOAK COMPANY. MARTIN WOLF, Manager. 519 Eleventh St. N. W.

NO CARDS.

HOME SITES AT

# Addison Heights

When reached by Mount Vernon Electric R. R. (about 1st of December next) prices will be advanced 20 per cent. A marvelous success assured and far-seeing investors FAST TAKING ADVANTAGE OF EXTREMELY LOW PRICES NOW OFFERED.

ADDISON HEIGHTS offers opportunities to the man of moderate means, or the rich man, never before equalled in the history of Washington Real Estate. It is offered by the original owners, with unblemished title deeds, and not by a speculative land dealer. You save the speculator's profit and buy with perfect safety, at prices far below those prevailing at suburbs more distant, far less accessible and attractive.

Think of It! Note Prices and Terms, and come out to-day or to-morrow and INVESTIGATE. You will find among many advantages the following:

That it is in the most picturesque of all Washington's environs-the beautiful Arlington district; it is high and healthful, commanding a view of the entire city. Is in the direct line of progress and improvement between two cities, which every year approach and will eventually become one. That all signs point to it as the natural site for the Capital's Most Populous Suburb. That it is remote and excluded from every objectionable feature and protected in every deed given from the invasion of every nuisance. That it is the nearest suburb, within twelve minutes trolley-reach from Treasury Building, or steam R. R. from Sixth Street Depot. You will find broad avenues, expensively laid out and improved with thorough system of drainage, three miles of wide durable board walks, beautiful trees of natural growth and a fine Schoolhouse, costing \$5,000,00.

How Much Rent and Water Tax Do You Pay?

It is wasted if you can and do not add the amount to your worth by buying with it a home equally convenient to your business.

Prices of Lots.... \$50 \$75 \$100 \$125 \$150 \$175 \$200 Cash Down..... 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.25 1.50 Cash Weekly ...... .50 ..75 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.25 1.50

10 per cent discount for Cash in full, 6 per cent discount for partial payments in advance. Special terms for those who build at once. No interest, no tax till title is past.

# Villa Sites at Addison Heights.

We invite special attention to this part of our property, which we now have divided up into Home Sites of surpassing beauty, of from one-half acre to four acres. To those whose cultured tastes leads them to seek the sublime and beautiful in the selection of a home a cordial invitation to call upon us is extended. It will afford us pleasure to drive you out and show them to you. These sites embrace the most striking part of that grand range known as Arlington Heights, the magnificence of the view from which are world-renowned and unsurpassed the world over.

Trains leave Sixth Street Depot daily for Addison Heights at 6:35, 7:45, 9:45, 11:50 a. m.; 12:50, 1:40, 3:20, 4:25, 5:00, 5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:10, 11:39 p. m. Sundays 9:45 a. m., 2:45 p. m. For full information and prospectus apply to

JAMES E. CLEMENTS and A. T. HOLTZMAN, 1321 F STREET NORTHWEST.

Or to C. T. HENRY, who will be at the office on the subdivision daily, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

ing hand on the road to higher civilization This is peculiarly applicable to the South, and Mr. Schumann's researches show that the negro is making no strong effort to get away from there.

SUE FITE RAMSEY.

Ready at Billville.

the show—

If it costs a hundred deliars or a dime; The flags are up an' flyin'; you can hear the bugles blow,

An' we're goin' to have a halleluia time! When you hear the bugles blow-We're marchin' on from Billville To Atlanta and the show!

The people here at Billville are ready for the fair-The banners wave o'er regiments sub-

lime; The mules are all a brayin'—there's music in the air.

An' we're goin' to have a halleluia time! Rendy! Stand steady

When you hear the bugles blow-We're marchin' on from Billville To Atlanta and the show! -Atlanta Constitution

There is more catarrh in this section o the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitu-tional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in worked in our fields, played with little children around our doorstep, helped nurse our dear ones in illness, and mourned with doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful acts directly on the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hun dred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F J CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

# IS CATARRH CURABLE?

The people here at Billville are ready for LET THE PEOPLE ANSWER!

Hundreds of Permanent Cures Reported FROM THE USE OF

Dr. Geo. W. Fisher's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. D. A. Burrows, clerk Treasury Dept. Mr. H. A. Liuthicum, road foreman N. C. R. R. S. W. Regester, Ex-Fire and Water Commis-

J. Harry Davall, clerk City Comptroller.

J. Harry Duvall, clerk City Comptroller.
C. M. Gordon, clerk City Register.
E. P. Hayden, Drovers' and Mechanics' Bank.
C. Y. Davidson, No. 5 N. Linerty street.
Robt Laupheimer, 571 N. Gay street.
Did you ever see such prominent mea. The remedy does its own talking, and it is a very rare case that from one to six bottles does not make a permanent cure. IT IS positively the only remedy on earth that will permanently cure Catarrh in all its forms.
Price, 30 cents, by all Druggists. Krick Chemical Co., Wholeshie Agents, 1700 Pa. Ave. N. W. Telephone 602.

## Too much hair.

Many people are troubled with unsightly hair growing on their faces—it is especially noticeable with ladies. Many remedies are sold, but few of them are any good and some are highly injurious. The only perfect remedy is the

ELECTRIC NEEDLE.

It is easy, harmless, painless and permanent. Dr. George Semmes, the eminent electrolysis specialist is in attendance at my pariors. He is an adopt in the use of the electric needle. Dr. J. SEMMES,

DERMATOLOGIST, 704 14th St. N. W.

It calls for several dollars less than he has

business establishments that are included in the order recently issued by the Commeant to be strictly bonest about it.

day of July in each year, and many that were payable last July are still delin-

should the government fail to collect the tax when due, it does so at its own risk.

A tenant does not pay promptly, and in stragglers.

from \$3 to \$10.50. Jet Vests, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

As Jet is to be the leading article for trimming, we are showing a beautiful col-

Cohen's Trimming Store,

### and unless by some rare good fortune the debtor can be traced, the District is out of TRACING THE TENANT. It should be stated that the water department does not deal with individuals by name, but with houses by number. Hence

tenant who has failed to pay.

The occupant of a dwelling is notified at the proper date that the water tax is due, and later that it is overdue. Payment is demanded, and the inspector is informed that the bill has been settled.

The receipt is not exhibited for the reason that it has been mishid, but search will be made and if the officer will call again it will be forthcoming. This necessitates a second, or probably a third, visit, when

> It is very often, too, that sickness and even death, added to lack of employment and consequent lack of means, render it impossible for a breadwinner to meet the mand. This is the pathetic phase, and in every case due consideration is given. An inspector will pass by on the other side when he knows there is good cause for delay, and it is related to the credit of Capt. Derhy, late assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, that on many occasions he met the demands of the regulations by advancing from his own pocket the amounts due in worthy cases rather than to execute the law by causing the supply to be with-

ors, with fifty thousand or mroe houses to look after, do not discover the delin-

quency for several months. Meanwhile

the occapant moves to some other locality,

the difficulty experienced in tracing the

the bouseholder admits the mistake and

pays up. This is not an infrequent oc-

ment, but it is not known that his generosity was ever taken advantage of.
Many tenants whose landlords attend to the payments are neglectful. The bills nust, under the law, be rendered to the premises by number. The owner has other cares, and lacking the reminder that the statement of account is intended to be, he gives the matter no attention, while his tenant carelessly omits to transfer the bill.

THERE IS A SCENE. It is brought to his attention later on, when he is notified that the water will be cut off within forty-eight hours upon default of payment within that period. In nearly every case there is a scene, and in a great majority of cases the office gets the blame. The tenant claims never to have received the bill and knows nothing

about it. An occupant of property who pays at the beginning of the year and afterwards removes to another house finds that there new premises. It is incumbent upon him to pay for the remainder of the year, but he makes an appeal upon the score of the

previous payment.

To the officials the case presents an aspect of unfairness, but the law is in-excitable and admits of no medification of the role. The tenant must pay or subsist without the aid of the Potomac fluid.

The man with a coupon came in the other

day and upon presenting it to Collector Davis be was informed that the bill must be produced. Passing into the water office

was asked "I put it away, of course; it's at home vere it gets locked oop."

The careful man had torn off the collector's coupon and put his unsigned receipt among his private archives for

"Where is the other part of this bill?" he

safe keeping.
"Better get a hustle on yourself and bring the bill here," was the advice, and he proceeded to act upon it.
"Now, where can I get a warrant?" was the startling query propounded to a clerk in the water department not long

rants are issued," was the reply, "but this is not one of them." The querist was in search of a justice shop and tackled the first official seen in the first office that came in his way.

All sorts of strange propositions and requests for information upon a wide variety of topics come into the District Building by the water department route. If a house be occupied on the first day of July, the consumption of water is as sumed and the premises are taxed for the whole year, but if not then occupied the water rent is payable only from the date on which the water is turned on.

Under this rule many householders who leave the city for the summer are exempted until their return in the fall, their residences, even if left in the care of the servants, being classified with the closed houses, none of which is required to pay The water meter will soon be a factor in the system to a much greater extent than formerly. Strange to my, in contradistinction to the apparent opposition to

to many tax-payers. It is only the larger

SAVE THEIR WATER.

missioners, and under the regulations as heretofore enforced these are taxed according to fixtures, while residences are rated according to the frontage.

In some businesses, it is said, the tax will be very materially reduced by the introduction of the meter, one case being cited where a fifty dollar assessment was

reduced to ten dollars annually.

There are but six inspectors for the outside work. These have their time fully occupied for a month at the beginning of the fiscal year in the delivery of bills, then for several months in the delivery of re-minders and otherwise bringing up the

# the greater tendency of the white to move. Eight hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-two white people three hundred and ninety-two white people came to the South from other groups, and 76,072 from Alaska, Indiann Territory, etc. Seven and one-tenth per clint of the South's white residents were born in other geographical localities. Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and forty native colored, living in the Southern group, were born in other groups, and 46,025 came from Alaska, Indian Territory, etc. Jone and one-teath per cent of the South's colored people were born outside her borders. It would be interesting to analyze the statistics of each Southern State in this